

## CAMPBELL BEGINS PUBLIC DUTIES

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Marston Campbell entered upon the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Public Works yesterday.

He early announced the appointment of Charles H. Kluegel as Engineer of the department. Mr. Kluegel has had a long record of successful engineering in these islands. He has had charge of important engineering work on Maui and Kauai and he has been in the service of the Oahu Railway and Land Company as chief engineer since the organization of that corporation. One of the last pieces of work he did in the islands was to locate and build the Wahiawa branch of the Oahu Railway. He was one of the delegates from the Territory to the Irrigation congress lately held at Sacramento. He is now on the Coast. The offer of the appointment was made by cable to him in Oakland, and his acceptance was by cable to Superintendent Campbell.

Superintendent Campbell spoke very highly of the professional qualifications and attainments of Mr. Kluegel. As to the office force, Superintendent Campbell said he had not given any thought to changes, and would not until he had more thoroughly familiarized himself with the duties of his office. He was at the office bright and early yesterday though the formal transfer from Superintendent Holloway had been made the day before. He received a number of official calls from Territorial officials, and a number from friends who called to congratulate him.

In the afternoon he went to the Nuuanu dam to look after the preservation of the status quo in that work, all work on it now having ceased.

Among the first matters that will claim his attention is the matter of measuring up and settling for the work done during the month of October by Contractor Whitehouse. Only a watchman will be employed at the dam until it has been determined how the work of completing it shall be done.

## WHY ABDULLA KHAN WAS WANTED SO

Abdulla Khan, the Hindu put under surveillance by Chief Taylor during the few hours the China was last in port on her way to the Orient, while an attempt was made to get the Oakland police to tell for what he was wanted, and who was allowed to sail away, is said to have worked a double-cross on a number of his countrymen on the Coast. A despatch from Oakland, in the Coast papers, tells the following:

OAKLAND, October 18.—Chief of Police Wilson has cabled to Honolulu for the arrest of a Hindu named Abdulla Khan, who is accused by a fellow Hindu, G. Nukerji of 2238 Union street, Berkeley, of "double crossing" him and a number of others. Nukerji said that a Hindu of the Singh caste was robbed of \$25 and that the others made up that amount to reimburse him. Fearing that if it was put in a bank the money would be confused with the stolen funds and prevent prosecution in the event of an arrest, the whole amount was given to Abdulla Khan to keep.

Khan left with the money and only recently the police learned that he was in Hawaii. He will be brought back for trial on an embezzlement charge.

Judge De Bolt yesterday entered judgment in favor of Tax Collector Holt and against Chang Heng Kee for about \$148 in taxes, yesterday.

### CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc., Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

## GOVERNOR'S PLAN OF WORK

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"It is quite probable that all of the matters which I have in mind may not be presented after my arrival in Washington," said Governor Frear yesterday.

"I shall see how the land lies. Besides all the matters I have in mind are not matters of legislation. Some of them, indeed, are matters of internal administration in the Territory. I want to get in closer touch with the Executive departments; to know what their ideas are and what their policy and plans for Hawaii are.

"Of the matters that may not be presented, amendments to the Organic Act are some. There have already been several amendments made by other acts of legislation. There are others that might well be made. There are few that are really pressing. The question naturally arises whether such amendments as are most pressing ought to be made as separate amendments, or whether there should be an effort to secure a general revision of the act. It may be questioned whether the time has arrived when there should be a general revision attempted of what is in effect a constitution—a fundamental law. It may be questioned whether at this session effort ought to be made to secure amendments. These are matters in which we must be guided by circumstances.

"Of other matters, there is a public building for Honolulu. This, I believe, is the session of congress at which appropriations for public buildings will be made. It is to be hoped that the condemnation proceedings for the site will be concluded in ample time so that the site will be clear and free, the property of the United States before the beginning of the next fiscal year. In that case we may hope to secure an appropriation for the building—the present appropriation of \$150,000 being for the site only.

"The matter of immigration is another important one. We have started on a policy of seeking to secure an immigration of persons of European descent to settle up our lands and to become our electorate. Efforts in the carrying out of that policy, as we were making them, have come to a necessary standstill. The matter is an important one.

"I hope also to secure the extension of the appropriation for a hydrographic survey to this Territory. Such a survey would certainly be of very great value.

"Our new College of Agriculture has an important place in my memoranda. Congress does not make specific appropriations each year in aid of these institutions, but by general law provides for an appropriation of so much for each institution of the class, and provides that this appropriation shall increase from year to year. Under the last legislation on this subject the increase is \$5000 a year until a maximum of \$50,000 is reached. But I believe there will have to be some legislation to bring our institution within the advantages of this particular law.

"The opening of Pearl Harbor by the widening and straightening of the entrance is another of the major proposals I have.

"I have not given the Organic Act questions all the study that I want, but I hope to be able to devote considerable study to them on the voyage to the Coast."

## VALUABLE ARTICLE CONCERNING HAWAII

An excellent article on agriculture in Hawaii appears in the *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, the first two volumes of which are just off the press. The article on Hawaii is from the pen of N. A. Cobb, formerly head of division of pathology of the Sugar Planters' experimental station, and is fully and faithfully illustrated and carefully prepared. The opening paragraph of the article is as follows:

"The two striking features of Hawaiian agriculture are the extreme variety of products; and, in contrast with this, the fact that since the islands began to play a part in the world's agriculture, the main dependence at any one time has usually been on a single crop. Sandalwood, wheat and potatoes for the California miners of 1849, coffee and sugar have each in time been almost their sole export of importance, and yet no equally small area in the United States could produce so great a variety of crops. All tropical and nearly all temperate crops can be successfully grown."

### PINEAPPLE PROPERTY SOLD.

A deed was filed for record yesterday with Registrar Merriam from T. W. Hobson and wife to J. Alfred Magdon of lots 33 and 34, block 25, of Pearl City peninsula property containing an area of 19,120 square feet.

## THE PUBLIC GETS THE RENTS FROM THE KAPAA LANDS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Kapaa land rents have been adjusted. Col. Spalding pays his rent early and was there before 10 o'clock. The proposition that he couldn't pocket the rentals from the rice, pasture, and taro lands, as in the days before the lease expired, seemed a surprise to him. The question was fought out in conference between Col. Spalding and George H. Fairchild on the one side, and Governor Frear and Secretary Mott-Smith on the other, pretty nearly all day. But in the end Col. Spalding paid the half-yearly rent due and accepted the receipt the government tendered him. That receipt restricted his rights to the right to harvest the growing cane on the land, but nothing else.

The rents accruing for other portions of the land will be collected from the tenants by the government, and probably at the rates which they were paying before the thirty years' lease expired. Aside from the cane lands, the Kapaa lands include large acreages of rice and taro lands, and pasture and mountain lands, and on the flats near the sea the whole village of Kapaa is situated, and house-lot rents have been collected. The rentals from all these lands will now come to the government direct, from the tenants occupying the land.

The matter of a final disposition of the whole Kapaa land situation, as it has developed itself, is now assuming shape and may be soon in a situation where it will be finally settled. Mr. Harvey of the Survey Department recently returned from there after several weeks in surveys in which he secured data from which he is now completing a map that will show in detail the topographical conditions there. A few other surveys are still to be made in order to secure all the data that is desired in order to comprehensively determine the best method of dealing with the problem. The desire is to arrange matters so that the whole water supply for that part of the Island of Kauai can be handled in its entirety and definite conditions be attached to the supply and cost of water, its quantity and delivery, for all land dependent on this supply of water.

There is every reason to believe that the Kapaa land matter is reaching a definite and satisfactory solution. Col. Spalding arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning by the Alameda.

## HIS CLIENT ONCE STOLE HIS WATCH

"It's a shame the way these poor Porto Ricans are railroaded to jail by the police," said Attorney J. Lightfoot, when he was appointed by Judge Lindsay to defend Antonio Delgar, charged with burglary, but without money to hire a lawyer.

"But I'll give them a run for their money in railroadng this man to prison." Then the attorney proceeded to consult his client and prepare to prove his innocence. The conference was conducted with the aid of the Porto Rican interpreter.

"Ask him if he was ever in jail," said Lightfoot.

"He says he was," replied the interpreter.

"Ask him what for?" said the attorney.

"For stealing a watch," was the reply.

The attorney looked more narrowly at his client. He seemed to recognize him as someone he had seen before. Then, drawing his watch from his pocket, he said:

"Ask him if this is the watch he stole," the attorney said to the interpreter.

"He says it was," replied the interpreter.

"The police don't railroad enough Porto Ricans to jail," said Lightfoot. The thought of railroadng was undoubtedly an association of ideas from the irony of fate that had given him as a client a man who about a year ago had stolen his own watch and had served a term of three months for it. But Lightfoot was game. He defended the man as though he were innocent and the jury never knew, until after it had brought in a verdict of guilty, the relations lawyer and client had once sustained toward each other.

Judge Lindsay gave Delgar fifteen years.

IS STILL ALIWAHINE.

A lease was placed on record yesterday with Registrar Merriam of .803 of an acre of land at Waikae, Hilo, for fifteen years from yesterday at an annual rental of \$80 to Mrs. Emma A. Nawahi. The lease is in Hawaiian and the lessor is described as "Aliiwhine Lilihokalani." The lease is signed by Joseph K. Aea, her attorney in fact.

## MURDER THREAT BY A PRISONER

Antonio Delgar, a Porto Rican convicted by a jury in Judge Lindsay's court of burglary in the first degree and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, told Judge Lindsay that he should try to escape from prison even if he had to serve 25,000 times as long; that if he could not work he would commit murder, presumably would murder his guards.

"Tell the Judge," he said, just as sentence was pronounced on him, "not to sentence me to hard labor, for if he does he will have to sentence me to death next."

Delgar has served time before for larceny. He was tried yesterday for burglary. He was charged with entering a Japanese hotel on the Iwilei road and stealing \$7.50 in money, some keys and a ten sen piece.

Delgar's record is bad and he has shown himself to be a desperate character. He was prosecuted by County Attorney Cathcart and was defended by J. Lightfoot, who was appointed for this purpose by the court.

The jury was as follows: George Macy, J. L. P. Robinson, A. L. Perry, C. E. Fraser, W. E. Tirrell, H. A. Asch, F. H. McGuire, K. R. G. Wallace, F. H. Armstrong, Charles Phillips, H. L. Herbert, W. G. Walker.

## TRANSMISSISSIPPI AND PEARL HARBOR

Governor Frear will go as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce to attend the Transmississippi Congress at Muskogee, Oklahoma, November 19-22. The Chamber of Commerce has received assurance that a resolution favoring the appropriations for the improvement of Pearl Harbor will be presented at this congress, and Governor Frear will make a speech in favor of it. There is every reason to believe that it will pass and this will give to the weight of the endorsement of the great central region of the United States.

The Transmississippi Commercial Congress maintains a committee at Washington during the sessions of Congress to urge the measures that have received its approval, and it has been instrumental in securing the passage of many measures.

Governor Frear will sail by the Alameda next Wednesday and will stop off at Muskogee on his way across the continent.

## LAND OFFERED FOR BOYS' HOME

If the Board of Health, representing the government in the matter, will accept it, a site for the home for the boys born at the Motokai settlement will be given by Bishop Libert, who offers a portion of the land acquired by the Roman Catholic church in upper Kalihi valley for their orphanage and mission houses. Bishop Libert, at the request of President Pinkham, is endeavoring to secure the services of a number of the Franciscan Sisters, Missionaries of Mary, as nurses and teachers for this home, and now he is prepared to furnish the land for it in addition. The only condition he wishes to attach to the gift of a site is that it will always be used for such a home and not disposed of by the government for anything else.

In upper Kalihi valley the church has over one hundred acres of land, over half of which is lowland, suitable for any kind of cultivation. This property is splendidly situated and would be an ideal place for the proposed home, although there it would not be possible for the boys of the home to carry on the extensive farming ideas of the President of the Board of Health. Land enough to keep the home supplied with fresh vegetables and sufficient to pasture the needed number of cows would be available however. The home, built there, would be readily accessible to any of the Honolulu relatives of the inmates and at the same time would be far enough out of the city to keep the children out of the way of any infection and away from what are known as the pernicious influences of the metropolis.

A twenty-nine thousand gallon reservoir, fed from a spring, has recently been completed on this property, ensuring a plentiful supply of water for all domestic purposes, and included among the plans of the Bishop is the utilization of the power to be had from the Kalihi stream for the running of an electric plant to supply the buildings there with electric light and power.

This property has only been recently acquired by the church, but already a good road has been built into it, a priest's house has been built and the clearing off of over fifty acres of land has been completed. The work of erecting the buildings for the orphanage there has not yet been begun, but will come. Bishop Libert states that he is not hurrying matters but is feeling his way along and slowly but surely bringing about results.

"You can not see the tree growing," he remarked yesterday, "but it grows just the same. The work on the orphanage is going ahead; it is coming, just as the buildings we will put up in Kaimuki are coming."

## MANILA PRIEST TAKES UP JUDGE WILFLEY

Father J. R. Chouza, canon and parish priest of the cathedral of Manila, has written an open letter to Judge L. R. Wilfley, of the United States District Court for China at Shanghai. It criticizes the recent decision in a probate case wherein Judge Wilfley passed reflections on the Catholic clergy in their dealings with the estates of dead persons. Father Chouza quotes history to show that sovereigns have from ancient times, "not having sufficiently educated men to decide these questions," delegated probate jurisdiction to the church. He says the same thing was true of the Church of England and the sovereign power of that country, and, admitting that mistakes had sometimes been made by the clergy in these matters, remarks:

"But isolated cases of human frailty can not constitute a reproach, an anathema against the Ecclesiastical ministers of the Church of England, as in equality of circumstances it would mean as much to affirm that a juridical error of one or more justices of a nation was motive enough to judge of the incapacity of the whole juridical body of that nation."

Father Chouza concludes with this paragraph:

"By the means above exposed, you will see, Mr. Wilfley, that there is no reason for inculcating the justice and honor of the ministers of Church of England; and you by your character as judge of a court, can not make your own commented doctrines that are openly opposed to truth and justice. You must go back on your decision. You have great facilities for study and if you exercise them in this case, I am perfectly sure that you will reform your appreciations and as a just man will know now to give very satisfactory justice to the Catholic church, alma mater of charity and justice."

Hilo baseball enthusiasts have asked that the Coast team which is coming here go to Hilo and the Volcano and play two games at Hilo.

## RECORD IN LANAI CASE RECEIVED

Attorney General Hemenway yesterday received from the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States a copy of the printed record in the Lanai case. As the printing of the record was only ordered about three weeks ago, by cable, its receipt yesterday was considered evidence of very quick work on the part of the establishment that prints all records for the Supreme Court.

The printed record is a pamphlet of forty-three pages, bound in buff paper cover. It contains an index, and copies of all the papers filed in the case from the beginning until now. There is the writ of error itself; all the processes in the case; all notices from attorneys; all affidavits; the opinion of the Circuit Court Judge, De Bolt, who decided the case originally; the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court, dissolving the injunction of the Circuit Court; the dissenting opinion of Justice Wilder, and the proceedings subsequent to the dissolution of the injunction.

The Attorney General is now inserting in his brief the references to the pages of the printed record.

Only one copy of the record is sent to each side, no matter how many attorneys there may be. Attorney A. G. M. Robertson has not yet received his copy of the record.

## PERSIA MAIL CLERKS REFUSE MANY LETTERS

There was a good deal of consternation on the departure of the Persia, yesterday morning on the part of many people who came to the steamer after the close of mails at the postoffice to get belated letters for the Coast aboard. Many letters were refused, and there was much disappointment in some cases. The letters refused were all such as were not in government-stamped envelopes, or which, if they were in government-stamped envelopes, also bore additional stamps.

For the first time probably since the organization of the Territory, when the United States postal regulations went into effect, the rule in this regard was strictly enforced. That was the cause of the consternation and disappointment.

Many people thought that the vessel was acting in a capricious and arbitrary way and was denying the public rights. But the fact is that the vessel was acting entirely within the regulations and was not enforcing them as strictly as it might have done. The fact that this is the first time they have been enforced in their general scope at all is probably the reason why people thought some advantage was being taken of them.

The postal law in regard to the matter is that common carriers running on a regular mail route may receive and carry mail outside that delivered to it by the postoffice only when it is in government-stamped envelopes, fully prepaid, sealed so that the opening of the envelope will destroy the envelope, fully directed and with the date written or stamped on the envelope.

The vessel is not required to receive or carry such mail but may do it if it sees fit under the conditions of the law as described above. Thus the vessel is not obliged to receive such mail from the public if it does not want to, but can do it as an accommodation to the public.

The regulation in regard to full prepayment was not enforced yesterday as it might have been, but all letters in government-stamped envelopes with no additional stamps on them were accepted.

No reason for thus enforcing the regulations was given. It was not because of any request from the postoffice. It is supposed to be a measure on the part of the steamship people to reduce the amount of this mail, which has been growing larger and larger, especially since the San Francisco earthquake, and both to and from San Francisco.

## HIGH HONORS PAID MISS HELEN GOULD

FORT LEAVENWORTH (Kan.), October 23.—An honor accorded only to queens in Europe, unprecedented in the United States, was vouchsafed Miss Helen Gould today, when, seated on horseback in the center of the parade ground, she reviewed 2000 marching United States regular troops.

The salute was given her by the parading troops as though she had been the President or the commandant of the Department of the West. The philanthropic woman was almost overcome by the extraordinary spectacle, and her eyes filled with tears as the gorgeous pageant swept past.

It was in recognition of Miss Gould's providing a \$50,000 Young Men's Christian Association building for the soldiers of the reservation that every man, from Brigadier-General Hall down to the greenest "rookie," donned his finest; trappings and deployed, fired volleys, double-quickened, then marched on again to the strains of a dozen bands.

When Miss Gould had reviewed them they tramped into the beautiful building she had given and listened to her praises declaimed at its dedication by Governor Hoch, General Hall and J. M. Miller, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

"I am profoundly grateful to the nation for this splendid tribute," said Miss Gould at the end of the ceremonies. "I was never more deeply touched by the affection which the men of our army bear me. It is the greatest pleasure of my life to be able to show them my esteem for them in return."